

ALGER HELD TO ACCOUNT

Army Officers Score Him for Camp Horrors.

GEN. WILEY'S PLAIN WORDS

The Secretary of War Told That He and Gen. Ludington and Sternberg Are to Blame for Sufferings at Chickamauga—Quartermaster's Department Severely Arraigned.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21.—Secretary Alger, Quartermaster General Ludington and Surgeon General Sternberg were met face to face yesterday by officers of the army, who told them in plain language, with no modification of terms to suit a fancied official etiquette, that they were responsible for the misery, sickness and death of the nation's soldiers at Chickamauga.

The dramatic episode occurred in the headquarters tent of Major General Breckinridge, of the Third Army Corps. Upon returning from the tour of inspection through the camps and hospitals and the review of the troops, Secretary Alger summoned the commanding officers of Gen. Sanger's division at Camp Hamilton to meet him at the headquarters tent.

It was to be a friendly, informal meeting to talk over the division hospital system, but no sooner had the officers taken their seats than Secretary Alger asked for views from the colonels present, then the vague, general topic was thrown aside and the story of the horrors of Chickamauga Park and the responsibility for those horrors burst upon the investigators in a sudden storm.

Gen. Sanger began with the statement that there was no excuse for the sufferings of the quartermaster and surgeon general.

Addressing Secretary Alger, he said: "Sir, your chief cook and bottle-washer down there (I refer to Dr. Hildekofer) was nothing but the very rankest sort of veterinary surgeon."

"He did not know the meaning of disinfection. I gave orders for it, and he could not get what I wanted. I sent requisition after requisition, and none of them was received."

The Only Reply He Got.

"Finally I sent a tart remark, and received the reply that such stuff was not needed."

Col. Leonard, of the Twelfth New York, backed Gen. Sanger in his statement regarding Dr. Hildekofer. Then Brig. Gen. Wiley broke in:

"The neglect to furnish supplies," he said, "was criminal, and while at Chickamauga, the quartermaster and the division officer which Gen. Sanger is now, and while thus engaged I made requisitions which were not honored."

"On one occasion I sent a boiler in which to boil the water for the men before drinking. I made the usual requisition on the quartermaster general."

"No attention was paid to it. I repeatedly urged that the boilers be furnished, until one day I became tired of the regular form, and fired a saucy message at him. The reply was: 'The War Department does not furnish boilers.'"

General Ludington Assented.

"I set to work another way, and secured boilers, and had the men boil the water, but of course it had to be done on a small scale, and the men suffered in consequence."

"These men cannot stand off and say that it was somebody else's fault. It was the fault of the quartermaster, General Ludington, who is standing right here."

"These requisitions were made both to his office and on the quartermaster general in charge."

"The brigade surgeons complained of the absence of medicine and medical instruments. Requisitions for these things were not honored. They were left to borrow fever thermometers to take the temperature of the sick. The same instrument had to be passed from one regiment to another, and the surgeons were responsible for the terrible state of affairs."

Secretary Alger broke in, saying: "I want to get at the bottom of this matter. What do you think of somebody's feelings are hurt; we want to find out who is to blame."

"But what we are to consider at this meeting is whether we are to continue the division hospital alone or go back to the regimental hospital, or whether we should have both."

Division Hospital Condemned.

Col. Leonard condemned the division hospital. "The system," he said, "strips the regiment of its surgeons, its company nurses and its proper stewards, and the men who are taken away are left to die among strangers, with little guarantee that if they escape death they will be better off in the division hospital."

"If we had a man at Chickamauga who understood his business, and not a veterinary surgeon, we might have had a healthy camp. The horse doctor you had down there, Mr. Secretary"—here Col. Leonard was stopped by Secretary Alger.

Several argued that Dr. Hildekofer was a graduated surgeon, holding diplomas from the best medical schools in the country, but Col. Leonard and Gen. Wiley would have it so. They said that if he ever knew anything he had forgotten it, and in their judgment, was unfit even for a horse doctor.

Surgeon General Sternberg now appeared to hear his department denounced. Coming forward he said:

"We have done, I think, the best we could. No requisitions came to Washington which were not honored. We tried to secure the best, regardless of cost, as the Secretary had instructed us to do."

"If the medical officers failed to do their duty they should have been reported, and if requisitions were not granted there should have been a complaint lodged against the proper parties."

Scores Alger to His Face.

This statement was too much for Gen. Wiley, and he burst forth with many instances of failure to respond in matters which were essential to the health and comfort of the men. Directing his fire to Secretary Alger, he said:

"You worked the men to death at Chickamauga. Why, sir, these men were drilled from five to six hours each day in the hot sun, and when they fell there were no stretchers, litter bearers or ambulances to carry them away."

"In hundreds of cases the poor fellows were forced to lie in the broiling sun without attention. It was criminal negligence not to have a sufficient number of litter bearers and stretchers."

"The reason these men were not on hand was that every available man for doctor or nurse had been taken away from the commands and placed at the division hospital."

"I am not in favor of abolishing the division hospitals. I think they are a necessity. The sick are naturally not evenly distributed as to regiments. Some may have 30, others but a dozen, and if there were no division hospitals some surgeons would have nothing to do."

"Keep the men in camp until the symptoms are developed, and then send them to the division hospital; but do not take from the regiments the best of the men, hospital stewards and nurses and fail to supply them."

Gen. Sanger and many others upheld Gen. Wiley, and Gen. Sternberg said he believed he was right. "We cannot be without division hospitals," the surgeon

general said. "Instead of one, there should be equipment and nurses for nine. The medical hospitals fail to meet the requirements."

Alger's Last Words.

Secretary Alger concluded the discussion by saying:

"I will hold every one of you personally responsible for the sanitary condition of your camps. Any officer failing to report any negligence in camp to his superior officer shall be held accountable, and any higher officer failing to correct these things will be erased from the list. "With the light of the experience we have had, it is impossible to perfect our camps and keep sickness down to a minimum. Make your men feel that they are being cared for, as we did in the civil war, and assure you that there will be no trouble."

SELLING WAR HORSES.

Animals Belonging to the Rough Riders Auctioned Off.

New York, Sept. 21.—Four hundred bronchos, the mounts of Rough Riders, charged down a line of horse buyers yesterday, and the Government is at least \$100,000 richer. The average price was between \$25 and \$30 each. They were a part of the 1,767 horses on which the Rough Riders were to have ridden through the campaign of the year.

Groups of Rough Riders were on hand at 9 o'clock in East Twenty-fourth street, at the establishment of "Pis, Doer & Carroll," where the Government had entrusted the task of disposing of the horses. Some of the soldiers were there with the idea that they could buy the horses for their own use, and others were there to see the fun.

Rough Riders are simple folk. There were several of them who wished to obtain an animal for their own use. When the stock were offered a yellow sleeve was waved up among the mass of black derby hats: "Hurry up, boys," "Go you five more," they cried, and the auctioneer, who had been making a bid. Surely the horses must be of value. The price mounted, until it was above the price of Roosevelt's followers.

Bakers, butchers and milkmen crowded about the narrow lane down which the horses were put through their paces. Men from the West army there who had come to buy a carload or so of horses on speculation. All the up country was represented. Farmers, contractors and riding academy managers crowded each other in the throng. There was a stir when a good horse was sent plunging down the lane. His number, the same as that on a slip of paper pasted on his haunches, was yelled out as the horse was introduced.

There were young persons hardly twenty who bought horses for \$15 or \$20. They will be seen in the villages of New York State and Connecticut before long astride their new mounts.

These horses originally cost the Government \$60 each. In the condition many of them were it was hard to see how any one could have bought them for such a sum. On ordinary market value when there is no romantic interest attached to the sale and the fact of the selling not so well known similar horses would have brought about \$15 each.

MISSING FROM THE ROLLS.

Many Soldiers Whose Whereabouts Are Entirely Unknown.

Over 200 of our volunteer soldiers have disappeared from the commands since the close of the war, and no trace can be found of them, despite the efforts of the War Department. The soldiers were missed when their regiments broke camp, and in nearly every case the lost volunteer had been in the camp hospitals.

Sixteen men are missing from one regiment alone, the Fourth Pennsylvania, and for nearly a month no trace of them has been discovered.

There are twenty-two volunteer soldiers in St. Elizabeth's at present. These men are supposed to be insane, and, owing to the iron-bound secrecy preserved at that institution the officials have even refused to make public the names or commands of the missing men.

The Times discovered one missing soldier in St. Elizabeth's, where he had been sent from Camp Thomas. The War Department has not heard of him for weeks, and so negligent were the medical officials who had the case in charge at Camp Thomas that no trace was found of him.

The War Department will make immediate investigation into the cases now at St. Elizabeth's, and it is expected that the missing soldiers will be discovered in that institution.

THEIR WORK FINISHED.

General Greeley's Farewell to the Fourteenth Signal Corps Company.

Orders were issued by the War Department yesterday for the relief from active duty of the Fourteenth Company of the Signal Corps. The company will be placed on furlough and later mustered out of service.

Gen. Greeley accepted this opportunity to issue an address to the men whose war records he is proud of. He said, among other things:

"In the Santiago campaign you were the first of the army to arrive, as you were the last to leave, destroying within range of each gun the submarine cables that gave the enemy daily information of inestimable value. When the occupation of Santiago was ordered you repaired cables with such celerity that you opened communications between the United States and Cuba at Calimera (Guantanamo) and New York city on June 21, the day prior to the landing of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago. Battles may be fought and epidemics spread, but speedy communications must nevertheless be maintained, and owing to your efforts the American army has not been isolated topographically a single day."

"In the Cuban campaign you arranged, maintained, and operated a system of cable and land lines—partly commercial, partly military—by means of flying telegraph lines and partly telephone lines—that enabled messages to pass in twenty minutes from the Executive Mansion in Washington to the headquarters of the army before Santiago, and which offered the direct and immediate communication between the Secretary of War and the commanding general in Cuba."

"No one will ever know the difficulties—physical and moral, climate and service—under which you labored in Cuba. Heat and thirst, hunger and fatigue, these present sufferings with impending disease and death, you endured and faced unflinchingly with the rest of the army, but the conditions never prevented the prompt, cheerful, and efficient discharge of the important duties devolving unceasingly day and night on the signal corps."

"In Porto Rico you were ever with the advance, participating as scouts and skirmishers in the capture and occupation of towns. From the beginning to the end of the campaign you kept each important command in telegraphic or telephone communication with the corps commander and also with the base of operations."

"In the Philippines you were always to the front, and throughout siege operations constructed and maintained telegraphic and telephone lines in the advance trenches at Manila, remaining with the rest of the army under fire daily under conditions that have never been surpassed by any other army in the world."

"Less exciting, but scarcely second in importance, were your duties at the great campaign of the war. We cannot be without division hospitals," the surgeon

general said. "Instead of one, there should be equipment and nurses for nine. The medical hospitals fail to meet the requirements."

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FREE TO ALL

MUNYON'S INHALER, THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.



Cures Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and All Throat and Lung Diseases and Prevents Consumption.

BY INHALATION

Come and See It—Come and Try It—Cast Aside All Other Medicines and Treatments for 24 Hours and Give This New System a Trial—It Costs You Nothing to Test It—If You Insist on Having One It Will Cost You \$1. With Everything Complete—Relief Given at Once—A Cure Is Certain.

In recommending this inhaler to the public we feel that we are performing a conscientious duty, and believe it will be the means of relieving much suffering—suffering which is not only a physical but a mental one. We do not wish to impress the public with the idea that this treatment will cure consumption in advanced stages, but we do wish to say that it will not only cure colds, coughs, and catarrh, but that it will also prevent consumption, providing the lungs have not become too far committed to the disease. It goes to the inflamed and diseased parts that cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It permeates every air passage. And at once destroys the disease germs. It cures through medicated and vitalized air.

It is an invigorating tonic to the vital force, and it soothes, heals, and invigorates.

It positively cures Catarrh and diseases of the nasal organs.

It positively cures diseases of the throat and lungs.

It enables you to cure yourself at home. It renders unnecessary any cutting, burning, or cauterizing.

It destroys at once the bacilli of bronchitis and consumption.

Its use is followed immediately by a sense of relief.

It enables you to save big doctor's fees. This is the largest health establishment in Washington. A family institution, where all forms of diseases are treated and where everybody is welcome. Great preparations have been made for the coming season. More skilled doctors to wait upon patients. New appliances, new remedies, and new ideas. Make use of this institution whenever you have an ache or pain. Sore throat, lumbago, and all ailments cured by Munyon's Remedies. Eminent doctors from leading colleges are here to make examinations and give the best medical advice absolutely free.

The remedies cost mostly 25 cents a vial, and are sold by mail order. There are 57 different cures for 57 different ailments. Open all day and evening, Sunday, 2 to 5. 57 Thirtieth Street northwest.

THE LONG-PUT-OFF TOMORROW.

Cuba's Food Supply in Sight, But Not at Once.

Adjutant General Corbin said last night that he expected that in a few days the American Commission in Cuba will make some arrangement whereby food and other supplies may be sent to Cuba.

The trouble at present is the very high duty on food supplies, and an effort is being made to induce the Spanish government to permit the necessities of life, which have been so long in the way, to enter Cuba free of duty.

There is one large vessel now lying at anchor in the harbor waiting for permission to unload her great cargo of food supplies, and thereby relieve the suffering Cubans, but without the consent of the Spanish government the cargo cannot be unloaded unless a duty is paid of about \$50,000 to the Spanish government.

As soon as the American Commission secures permission to land supplies without the payment of duty, enough food will be sent to Cuba to relieve all suffering from hunger.

Colonel Black's Commission.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Black visited Gen. Miles at the War Department yesterday. Lieut. Col. Black before the war began was the Engineer Commissioner of the District. He was relieved from this duty and assigned to duty as chief engineer under Gen. Miles.

The impression prevails at the War Department that Lieut. Col. Black will not for the present be relieved from active war duty, and that it may be a long time before he returns to the District Building.

The acting Engineer Commissioner at present is Capt. L. H. Beach, and the President has been petitioned to retain him in the commission. Until the President decides what action he will take relative to the position, there will be no change in the office of Engineer Commissioner.

Fortunes in Cuba—See "ad." page 3. Cuban Land and Trading Co., 1421 F St.

CHAPLAIN BROWN'S GOOD LUCK.

Rough Riders' Spiritual Adviser to Be a Regular.

The President's high appreciation of that aggregation of American fighters known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was illustrated at the White House yesterday afternoon in a most practical and expeditious manner.

Among those who were sitting in the reception room waiting to have "a few words with the President," was a tall sun-browned young man, in the uniform of a volunteer officer. On the collar of his coat was a silver cross indicating that the wearer was a chaplain.

The waiting soldier was Rev. Henry A. Brown, chaplain of the Rough Riders, and he had been patiently sitting in the reception room for nearly two hours awaiting Mr. McKinley's leisure. He had been informed that the President was engaged with his Cabinet, and Chaplain Brown therefore decided to "camp in the waiting room," as he put it.

The Executive had concluded his more important business.

Finally Chaplain Brown spied Col. McKinley, and he went forward to the reception room, and he was introduced to the President's room to arrange for an interview.

He returned in a few minutes and escorted Rev. Brown into the President's room, and he was introduced to the President.

Chaplain Brown, in his face illuminated with smiles, emerged from the executive chamber, bearing in his hand a card with the printed legend, "Executive Mansion," on its top, and the signature "William McKinley" at the bottom. It was addressed to Adjutant General Corbin and directed him to appoint Chaplain Brown to the position of chaplain of the Rough Riders, as a chaplain in the regular army as soon as a vacancy occurs.

"That was quick work," said the minister, and I appreciate the President's kindness."

He then quickly left the White House and proceeded to the War Department to file the President's autograph order with General Corbin.

If the chaplain of the Rough Riders remains here until Sunday, he will perhaps occupy the pulpit of one of the Washington churches.

According to the men sometimes termed "Teddy's Terrors," Rev. Mr. Brown said: "They are diamonds in the rough. As brave as lions, fearless in the face of danger, and with the greatest of the first war. They are not tough characters, as some people are led to believe, but on the contrary are constituted of the material from which honest, humane, good-hearted men are made."

"An evidence of their God-fearing disposition," added the chaplain, "I can say with pride that in Santiago I had larger congregations at my services than any other regiment down there."

ROUGH RIDERS AWAKE ECHOES.

Consternation Caused by a Parting Presidential Salute.

A loud report, like the discharge of a howitzer, followed by a series of piercing whistles, filled the White House with flying echoes about 9:15 o'clock last night, and aroused President McKinley from his reveries about war investigations, fractions, Filipinos and other kindred subjects.

The loud report and yells came from the sidewalk on Pennsylvania Avenue, directly in front of the Executive Mansion, and they were followed by a number of shouts and a number of pedestrians hurried to the spot, expecting to find either a case of suicide or murder.

Instead of a tragedy they found about ten Rough Riders, in their khaki uniforms, walking along with swishing strides, on their way to the depot. One of the cowboys was replacing his Colt's .45 in his hip pocket.

"We are going home," he explained, "and I could not help giving the President a parting salute. After I fired off my gun the boys just naturally gave the Rough Riders a yell."

The President was not displeased at the startling innovation when he was informed that it was meant as a Presidential salute in honor of himself.

MEDALS AND OTHER HONORS.

Recognition of Heroic Deeds by the Winslow's Crew.

Charles H. Allen, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has been ordered to award medals to the crew of the Winslow, for their heroic deeds in the engagement between the torpedo boat Winslow and the Spanish batteries at Cardenas, on May 11. The orders contain a report from Lieut. John B. Bernard, commanding the Winslow, calling the attention of the department to the conduct of G. P. Brady, chief gunner's mate; T. C. Cooney, chief machinist; and Hans Johnson, chief machinist, and recommending that Brady be promoted to be a gunner, Cooney to the grade of carpenter and Johnson to gunner. The order says: "After our return to the service, the crew of the Winslow, for their heroic deeds in the engagement between the torpedo boat Winslow and the Spanish batteries at Cardenas, on May 11. The orders contain a report from Lieut. John B. Bernard, commanding the Winslow, calling the attention of the department to the conduct of G. P. Brady, chief gunner's mate; T. C. 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